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*A
Book
of
Beautiful
Homes*

Published by
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Concrete for Permanence



Hillside entrance to "House on
the Side of a Hill".
Shown on Page 36

A Book of Beautiful Homes

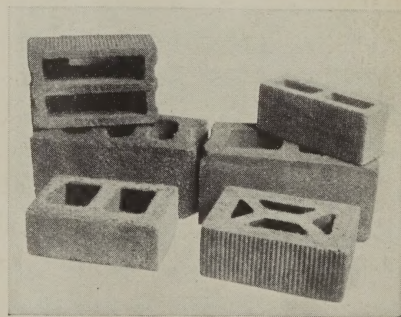
PERMANENT masonry construction has been recognized for centuries as ideal for home building. In European countries where masonry is used almost exclusively, houses which have given several hundred years' service are quite common. Modern masonry, possessing greater permanence and fire-resistance than that afforded by the construction methods and materials of the past, is now available to the man of moderate means through the development of concrete. Because of moderate first cost and freedom from upkeep expense, concrete masonry offers a larger money's worth and insures high resale value.

Thousands of beautiful concrete masonry houses in almost every section of the country attest the popularity of this material for home building. Photographs and plans of forty such houses variable in size and architectural treatment are presented on the following pages. These have been designed by well known residence architects. In most instances blueprint plans and specifications for these houses can be obtained directly from the architects, who will gladly answer inquiries and make known their

terms on request. The houses shown on pages 26, 30, 31, 42, were built from plans and specifications in the Portland Cement Association's plan service. Working drawings and specifications for these are obtainable at \$5.00 per set.

What is Concrete Masonry?

Concrete block, concrete building tile and concrete brick are employed in concrete masonry construction. These are used in exterior walls from foundation footing to eaves, and where added fire protection and rigidity are desired, are used for interior walls and partitions also.



The two larger units are concrete block, the four smaller ones, concrete building tile.

Standard concrete block have 8 by 16 inch faces, and are obtainable in widths of 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches for convenience in building walls of different thicknesses. Ow-

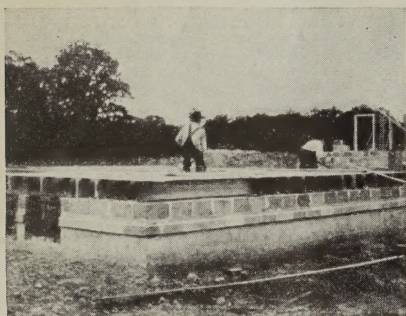
ing to the large size of these units, one block being equivalent in volume to 13 brick, walls can be built up very rapidly.

Concrete building tile are smaller in size and are made with somewhat lighter wall sections than block. They are regularly made with 5 by 12-inch face and in widths of 4, 6, 8 and 12 inches. A standard 5 by 8 by 12-inch tile is equivalent in volume to 6 brick.

Both concrete block and concrete building tile are molded with air cells or spaces which make them lighter in weight and, therefore, more easily handled, and also provide insulation which retards passage of heat or cold. With the interior plaster furred out to provide a continuous air space be-

Strong, Rigid Walls

American Concrete Institute standard specifications, adopted in many building codes, require that hollow concrete masonry units, used in load bearing walls, withstand a crushing load of 700 pounds per square inch over their entire area. This means that one 8 by 8 by 16-inch concrete block is capable of sustaining at least 90,000 pounds, a strength from 20 to 30 times greater than the actual loading in residence construction. Concrete masonry units are designed to provide broad beds for mortar and when they are laid in portland cement mortar, always specified in the better class of work, a wall of unusual strength and stability results.



Concrete masonry walls provide an unyielding support for floors. Joist block hold floor joists vertical and rigid.

tween wall and plaster according to usual practice, additional insulation is secured, the house kept dry and comfortable, and made remarkably economical in fuel requirements during the winter months, in addition to being cool in summer.

Building the Walls

Starting on a monolithic concrete footing, the concrete masonry walls of the house are laid up rapidly. As the walls are built, the frames for doors and windows are set in place. Special jamb block partly enclose the frames, making absolutely weather-tight connections between the frame and the wall. Where wood floors are specified, special joist block are set in the wall at the floor level. These joist block, of which there are several types, permit the joists to enter the wall and rest on the course of masonry below. They also hold the joist vertical, providing a rigid, level support for the floor.

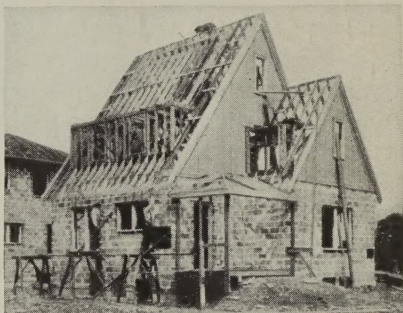
Fireproof Floors

Fireproof floors have always been in demand, not only because they give much desired fire protection, but also because of the advantages in cleanness, durability and comfort afforded by their use. The usual practice is to support the floor slabs on the inner half of the masonry wall. Veneer block are then placed on the outer edge, and a small continuous air space is left between the veneer block and the slab. Concrete floors permit a great variety of surfacings. Hardwood floors may be laid on sleepers partly embedded in the surface or the floors may be covered with attractive concrete floor tile set in cement mortar. The floor surface may be given the popular terrazzo finish or may be troweled smooth and then enameled or covered with linoleum or other composition flooring.

Incombustible Roof Coverings

Statistics show that a large percentage of residential fires are due

to combustible roof coverings. Two popular types of roof covering which are incombustible are available in concrete roofing tile and cement asbestos shingles. Concrete roofing tile are made in French, Spanish, and other styles and in a variety of colors, of which the various shades of red and green, blue, buff, silver gray and slate are the most popular. Each



Attaching roof rafters is an easy operation for rafter plates can be fastened to the wall by bolts set in the masonry.

individual tile is true to shape and accurate in dimensions and, therefore, fits snugly at ridge, eaves and at joints. Concrete tile are not subject to warping or cracking due to temperature conditions. Special shapes are furnished for eave starters, gable starters and finishers, ridge roll and finials.

Cement asbestos shingles are regularly made in both the French and American patterns and are available in a variety of colors to suit every taste. Like concrete roofing tile, they are permanent, fireproof and weather-tight.

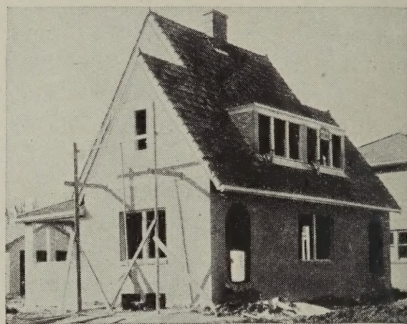


Concrete masonry lays up rapidly because of the large size of the units. Each block is equivalent in volume to 13 brick.

Portland Cement Stucco Finishes

As a base for portland cement stucco, concrete masonry has no equal. There is practically no limit to the range and variety of beautiful finishes which may be obtained with portland cement stucco. Reproductions of the beautiful English, Italian, French, Spanish and other distinctive period stuccos of the past are now available in textures and colors to harmonize with the architecture of the house. Variation in color is obtained by use of colored sands or stones or mineral coloring pigments, applied in a variety of single-tone and two-tone effects. Variation in texture is produced through the manipulation of the float, the brush, the trowel and

other tools in the hands of the stucco craftsman. The present tendency in stucco is toward special textures or approximate duplications of period types of stucco. Some modern finishes are entirely



Concrete masonry lends itself to all styles of architecture. Covered with portland cement stucco an unlimited range of color and texture is available.

original and as distinctive and beautiful as any of the older ones.

The preceding paragraphs discuss briefly some of the main features of concrete masonry construction. For more detailed information write for free copy of the booklet "Concrete Masonry Construction." A book devoted to portland cement stucco and showing panels of various textures is also available on request.

Address your request to the nearest district office of



Concrete roofing tile provide a permanent, weather tight, fire resistant roof covering.

Portland Cement Association

a National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete

District Offices at

Atlanta
Birmingham
Boston
Chicago
Columbus, O.
Dallas
Denver

Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Lincoln, Nebr.

Los Angeles
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Nashville
New Orleans
New York

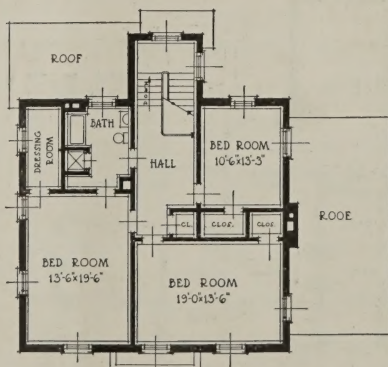
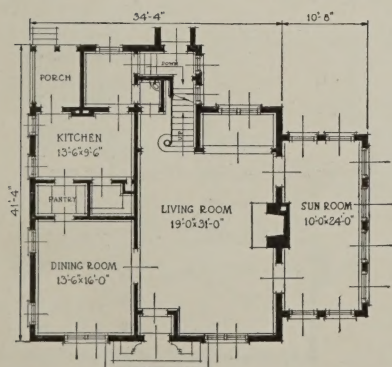
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Parkersburg
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Oreg.
Richmond, Va.

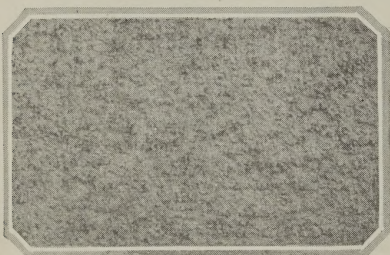
Salt Lake City
San Francisco
Seattle
St. Louis
Vancouver, B. C.
Washington, D. C.



*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Chattanooga, Tenn.*

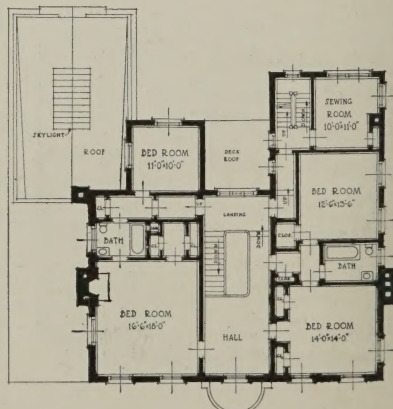
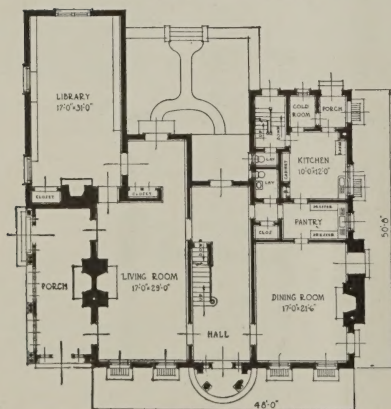
*Chas. E. Bearden,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Architect*

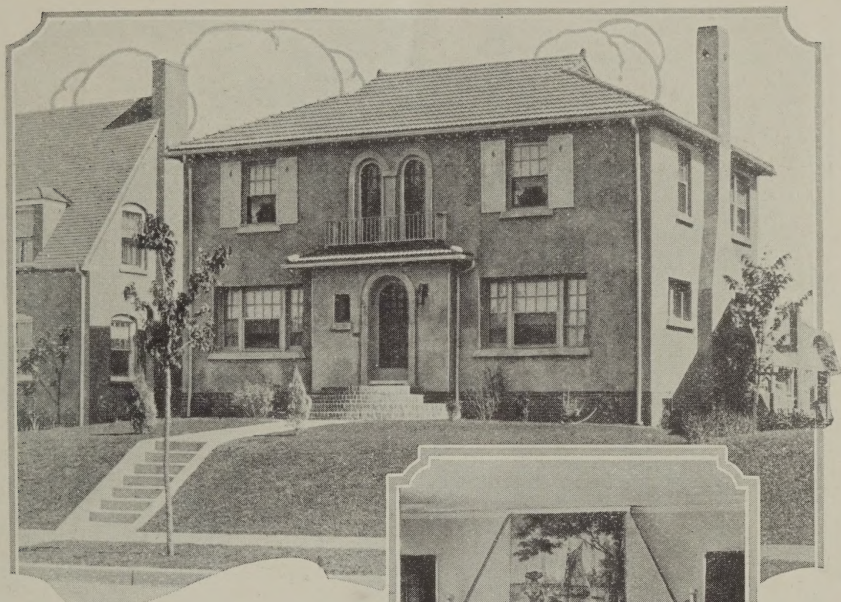




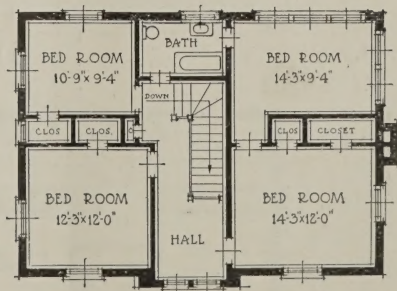
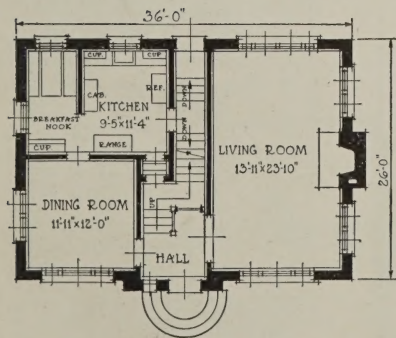
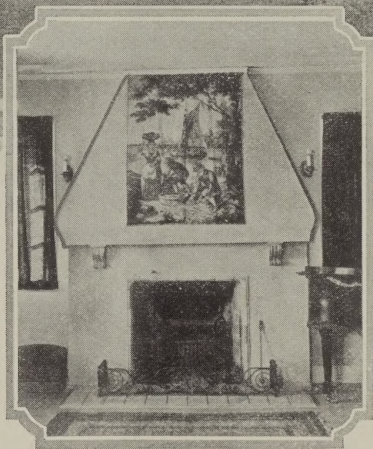
*A Modern American Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco*

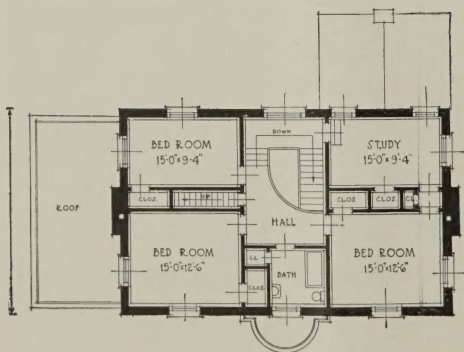
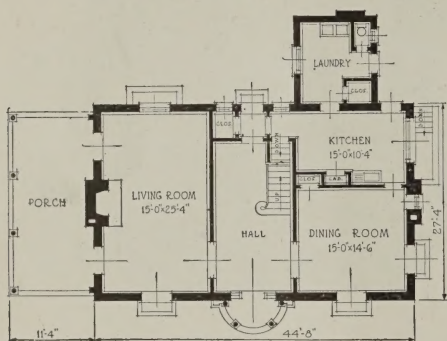
*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Morristown, N. J.
Emile G. Perrot,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Architect*





*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Denver, Colorado
J. B. Warner,
Denver, Colorado
Architect*



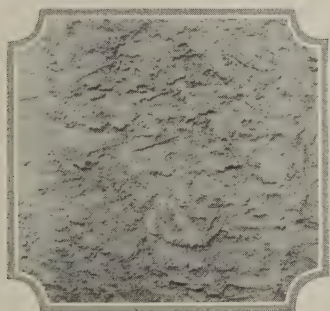


*Concrete Masonry Residence at
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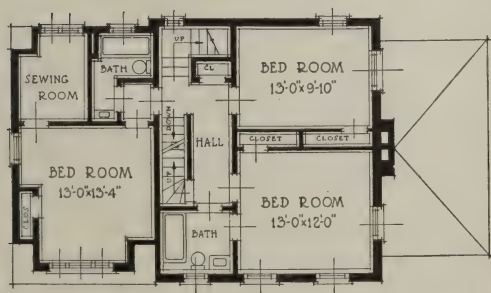
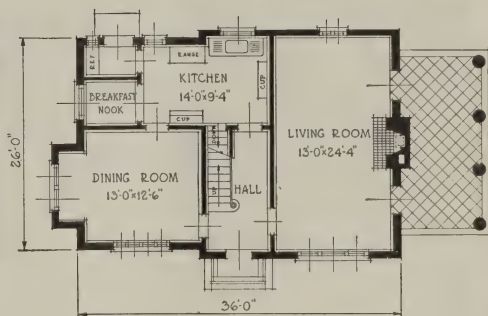
John B. Kane,

*Philadelphia, Penna.
Architect*



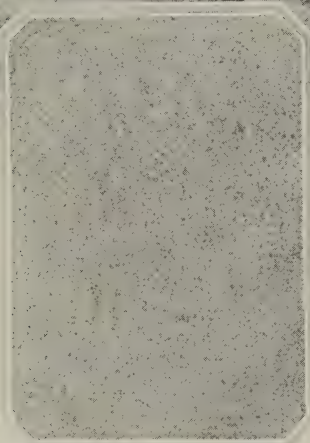


*An English Cottage Texture
in Portland Cement Stucco*

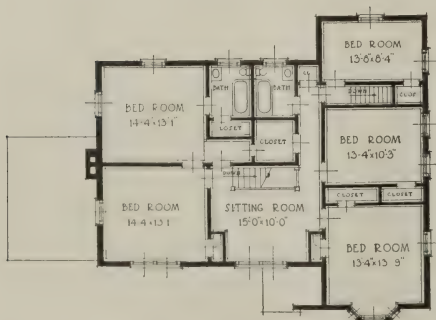
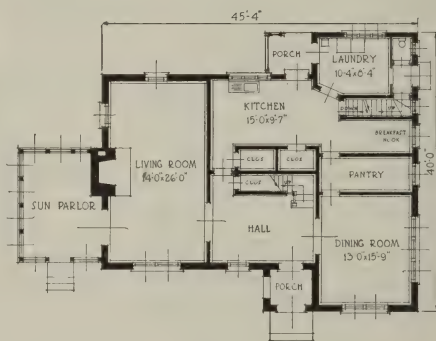


*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Lancaster, Penna.*

*F. J. Everts,
Lancaster, Penna.
Architect*



*An Exposed Aggregate Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco*



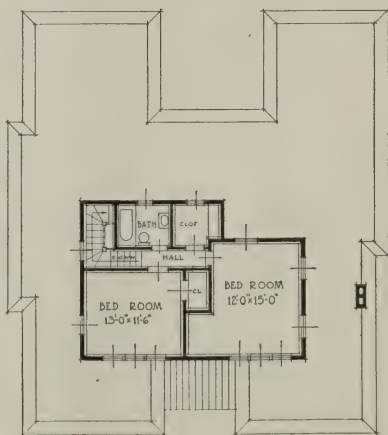
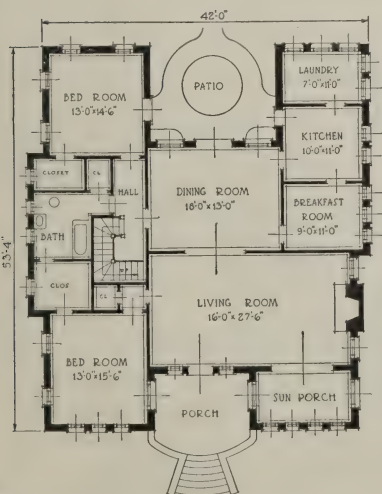
*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Easton, Penna.*

*Paul R. Smith,
Phillipsburg, N. J.
Architect*



Concrete Masonry
Residence at
Burbank, Calif.

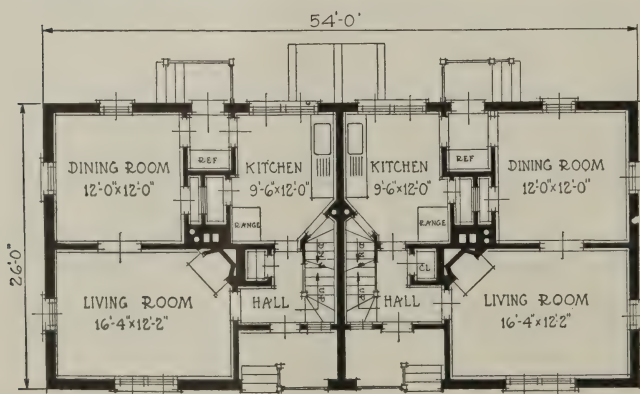
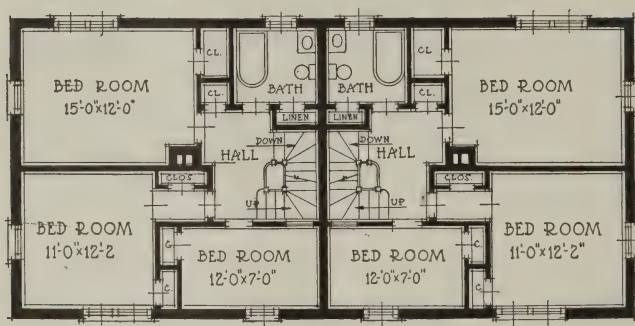
P. A. Farley,
Burbank, Calif.
Architect





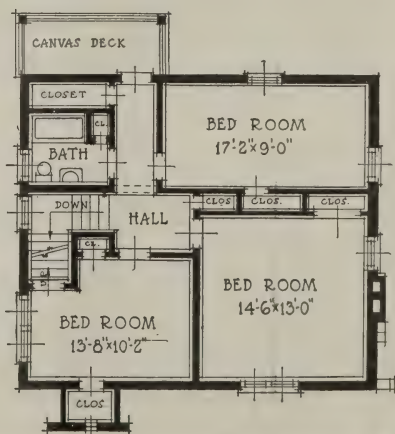
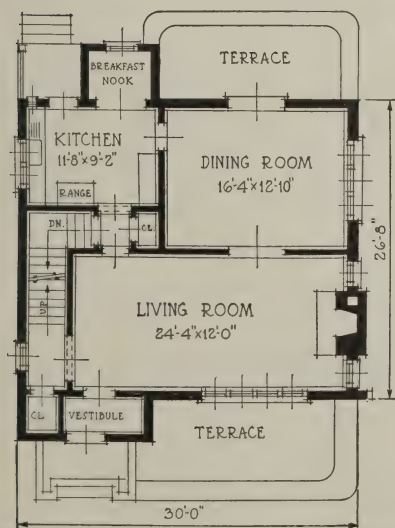
Concrete Masonry Residence at Salem, Mass.

Ambrose Walker, Boston, Mass., Architect





*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Cleveland, Ohio
J. H. Gustav Steffens,
Cleveland, Ohio
Architect*



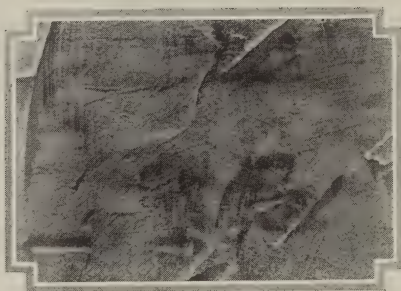


*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Overbrook, Penna.
Wm. Woodburn Potter,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Architect*

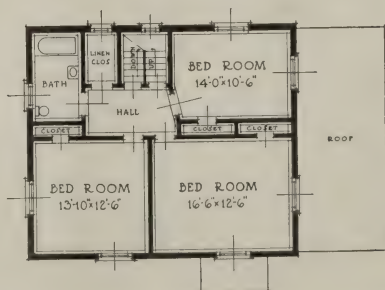
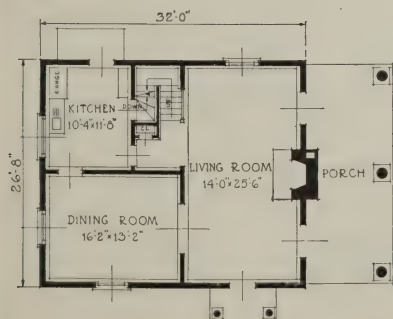




*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Narbeth, Penna.
Walter K. Durham,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Architect*



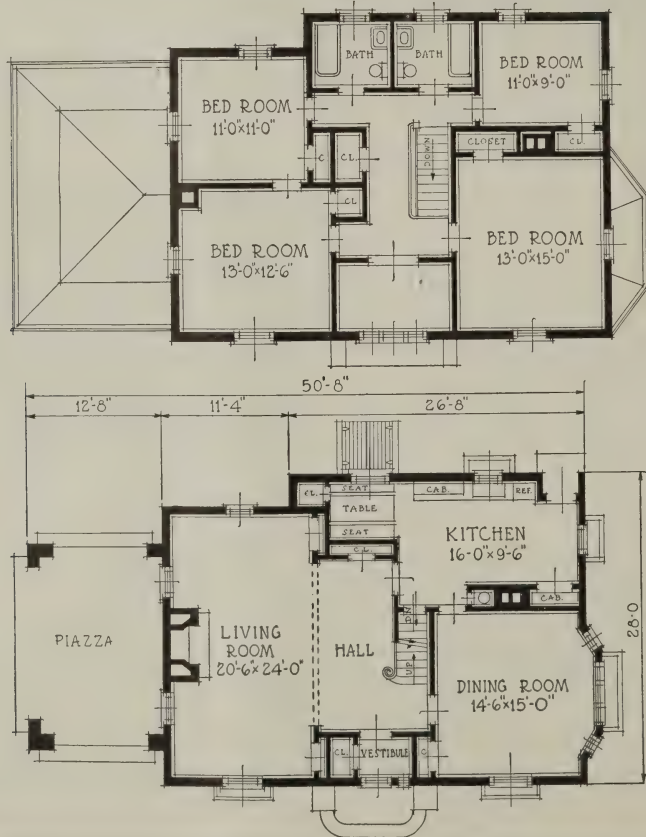
*A French Brush Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco*





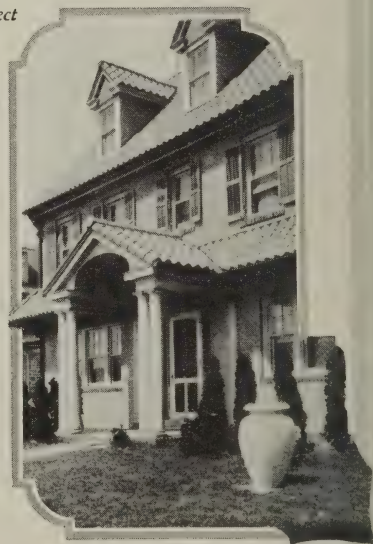
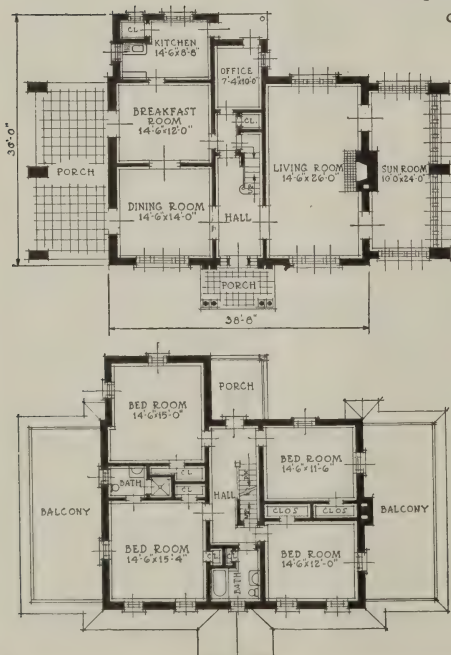
Concrete Masonry Residence at Marblehead, Mass.

Edwin B. Balcomb & Co., Salem, Mass., Architects



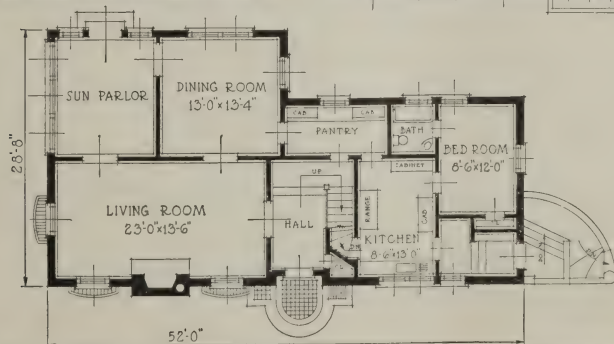
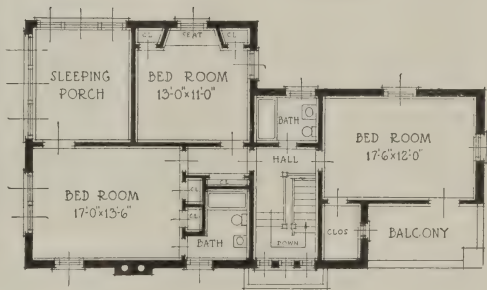


*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Ardmore Park, Penna.
Walter K. Durham,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Architect*





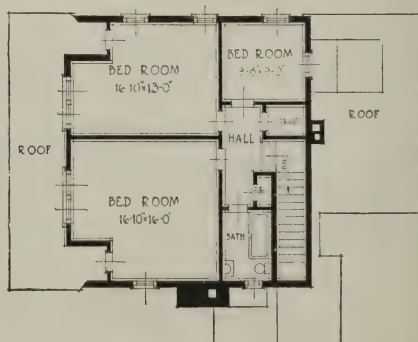
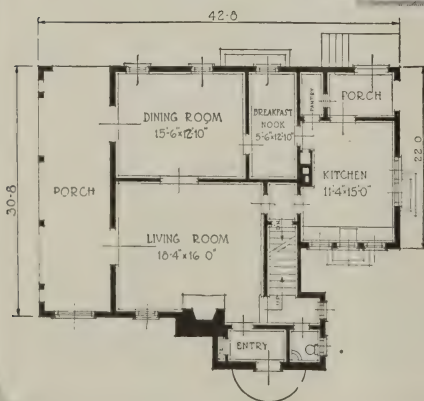
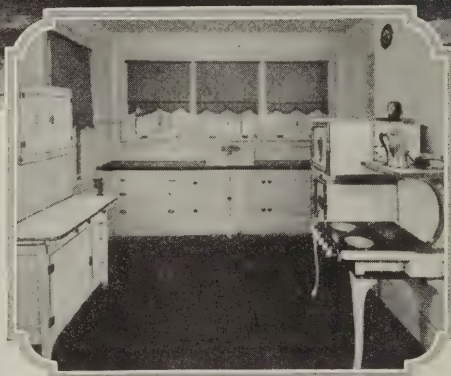
*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Larchmont Hills, N. Y.
E. D. Parmelee,
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Architect*

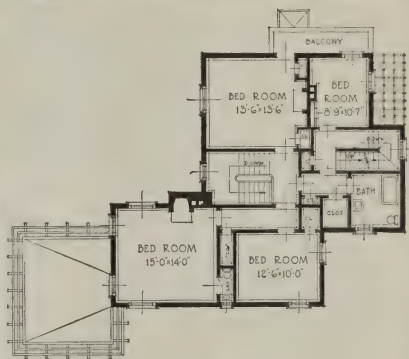
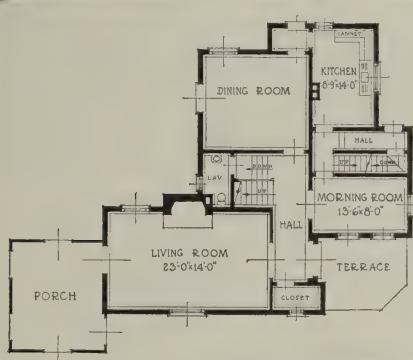




*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Durham, N. C.*

*G. Murray Nelson
Raleigh, N. C.
Architect*

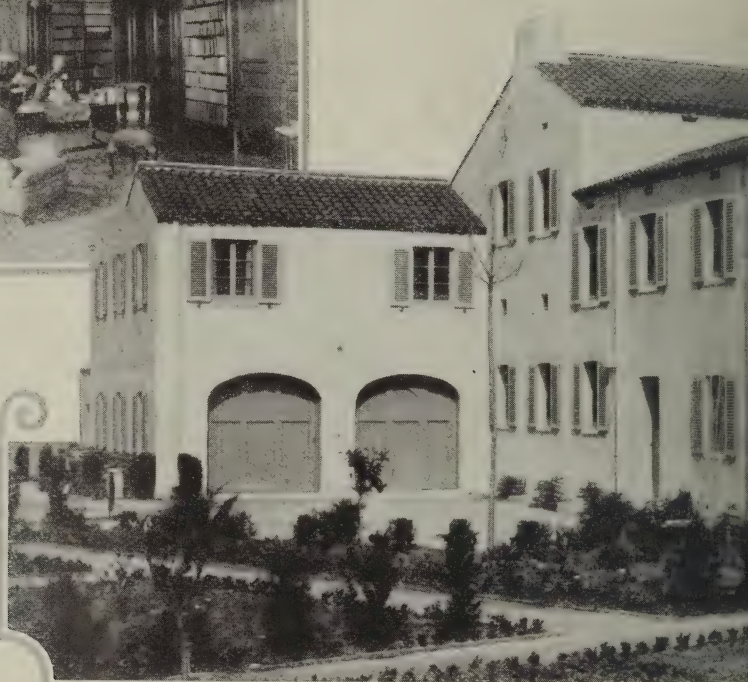




Concrete Masonry
Residence at
Chillicothe, Ohio.



Miller & Reeves,
Columbus, Ohio
Architects



Conce
Robert



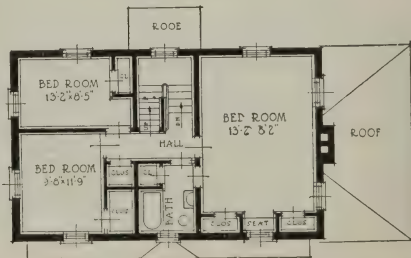
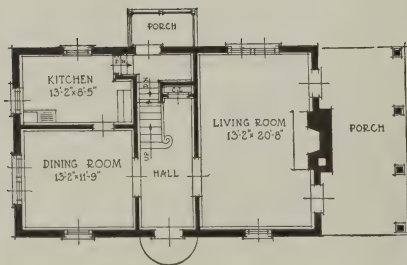
Residence at
 es, Calif.
 ar,
 geles, Calif.
 Architect



*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Narbeth, Penna.
Boyd, Abel and Gugert,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Architects*

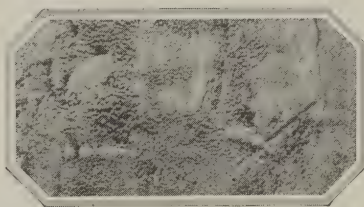


*An English Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco*

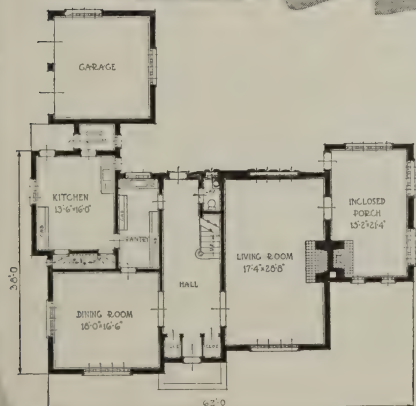




*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Ardmore, Penna.
Powell Construction Co.,
Ardmore, Penna.
Architects*



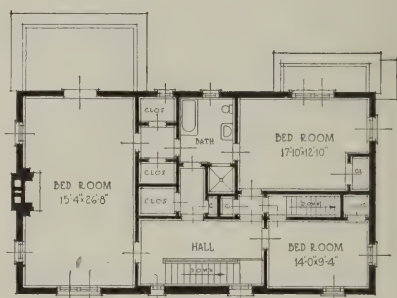
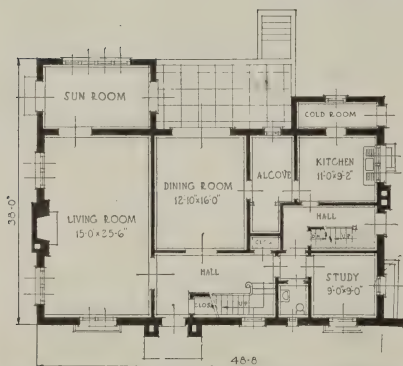
*An English Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco*





Concrete Masonry Residence at Springfield, Ohio

Hall & Lethly, Springfield, Ohio, Architects

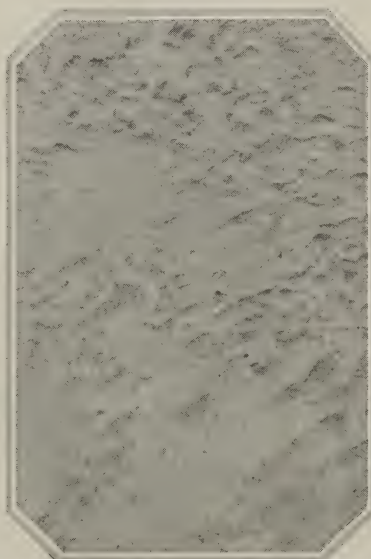
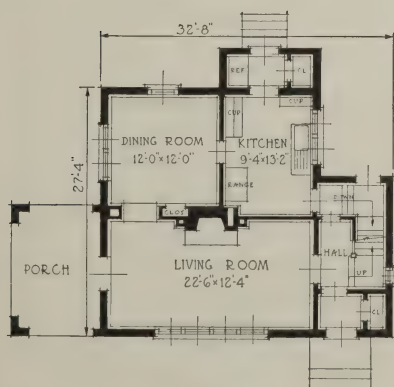
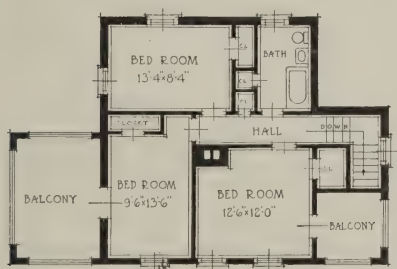


Rear of House



*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Melrose, Mass.*

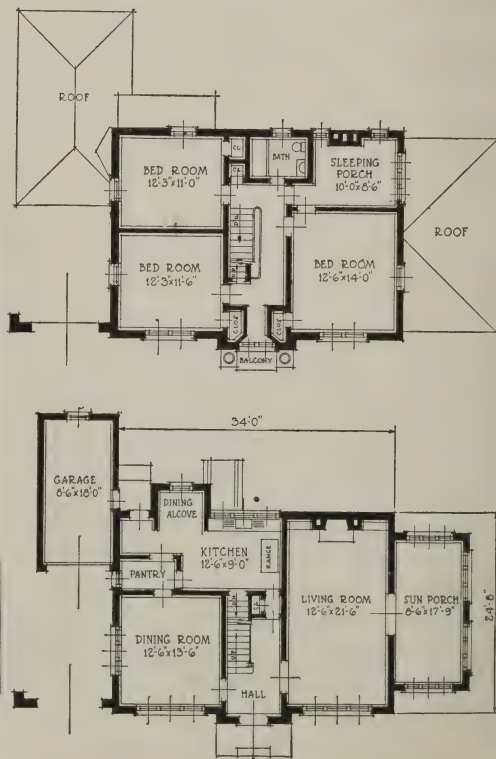
*Robert L. Stevenson,
Boston, Mass.
Architect*

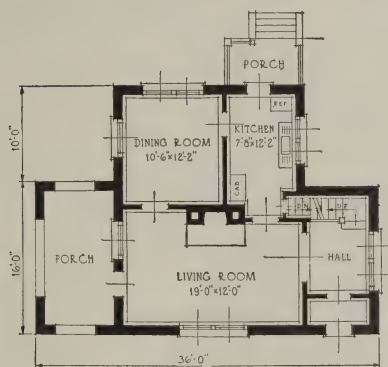


An Italian Texture in Portland Cement Stucco

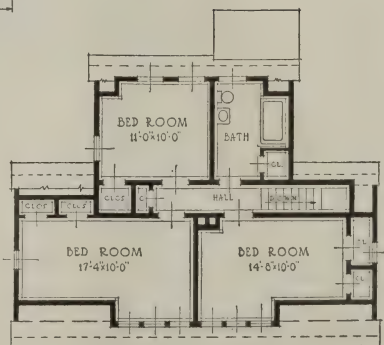
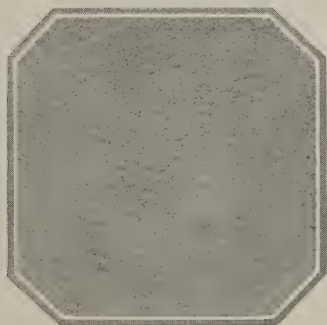


*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Wellesley, Mass.
R. C. Hunter and Bro.,
New York, N. Y.
Architects*





*Concrete Masonry
Residences at La Grange, Ill.
House in the foreground
for which plans are
shown designed by
Geo. H. Schwan,
Architect
Pittsburgh, Penna.*



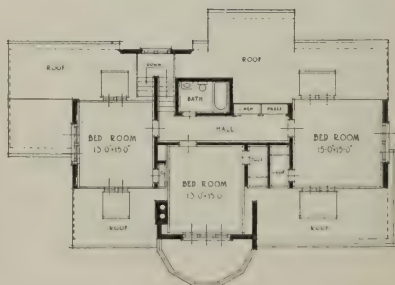
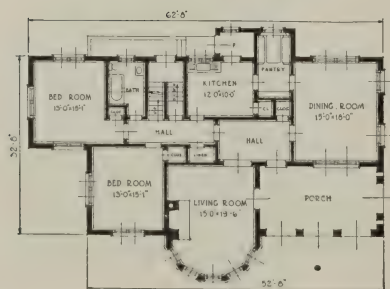
A Colonial Texture in Portland Cement Stucco



*Concrete Masonry
Residence at
Chattanooga, Tenn.*

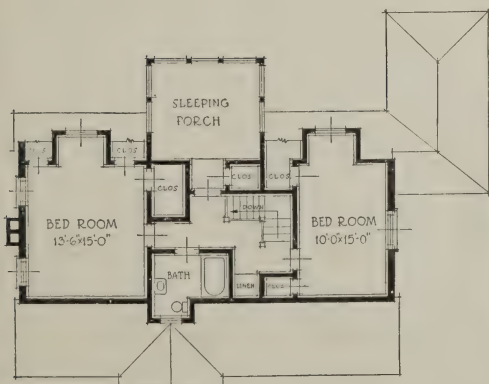
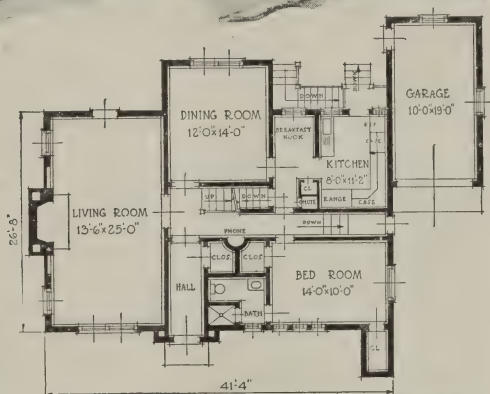


*Crutchfield & Gosnell,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Architects*

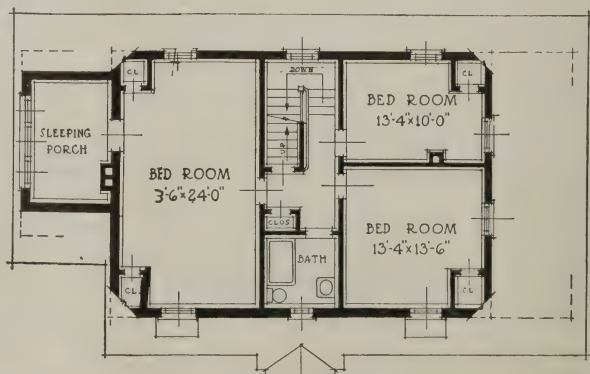
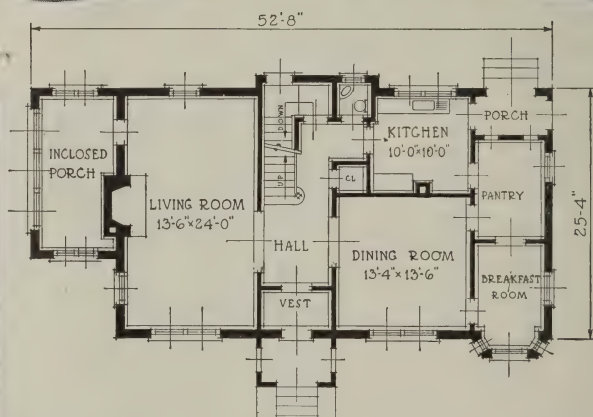




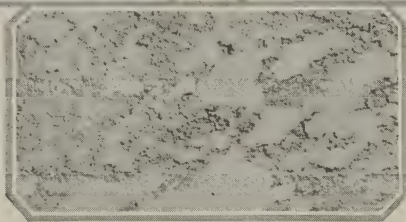
Concrete Masonry Residence at
LaGrange, Ill.
Alfred F. Schimek,
Chicago and Miami
Architect



A French Brush Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco

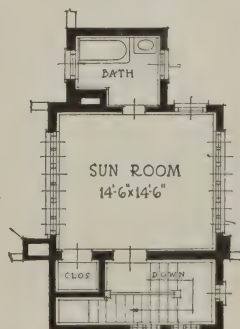
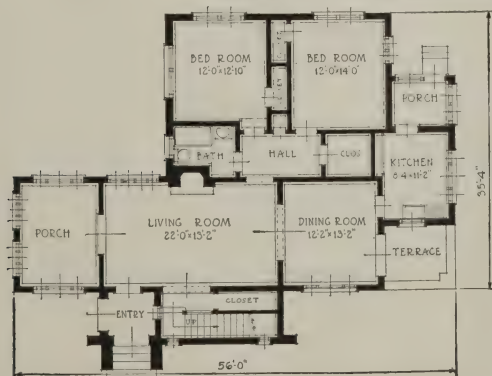


Concrete Masonry Residence at
Syracuse, N. Y.
Merton E. Granger,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Architect



*Concrete Masonry
Residence at
Coral Gables, Fla.
Martin L. Hampton,
Miami, Fla.
Architect*

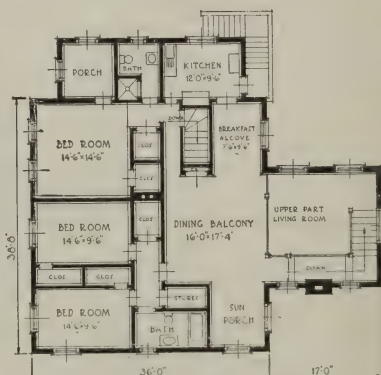
*Developing
An
Italian
Texture in
Portland
Cement
Stucco*

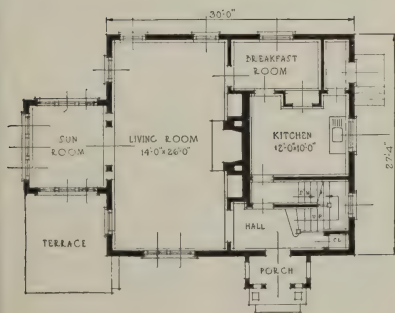
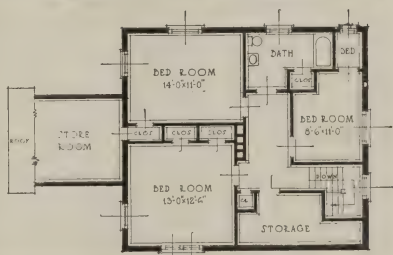




*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Noroton Manor, Conn.*

*The R. H. Fuller Construction Co.
Norwalk, Conn.
Architects*





Concrete Masonry Residence at Topeka, Kansas

Charles D. Cuthbert, Topeka, Kansas, Architect

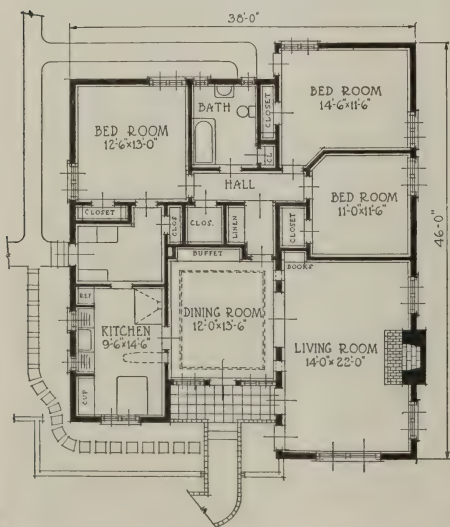


*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Glendale, Calif.*

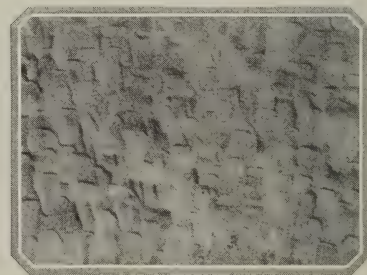
*Geo. W. Mishler,
Glendale, Calif.*

Architect

Three Typical Modern Textures



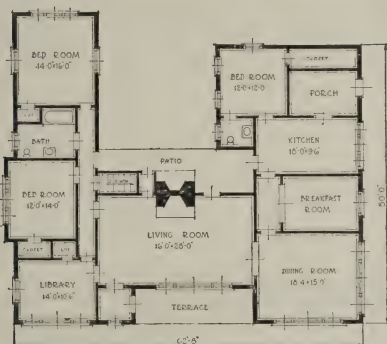
English



Moorish



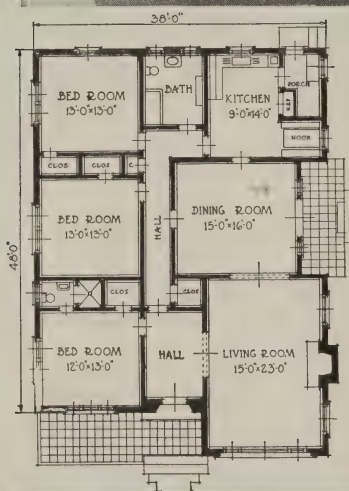
English Cottage



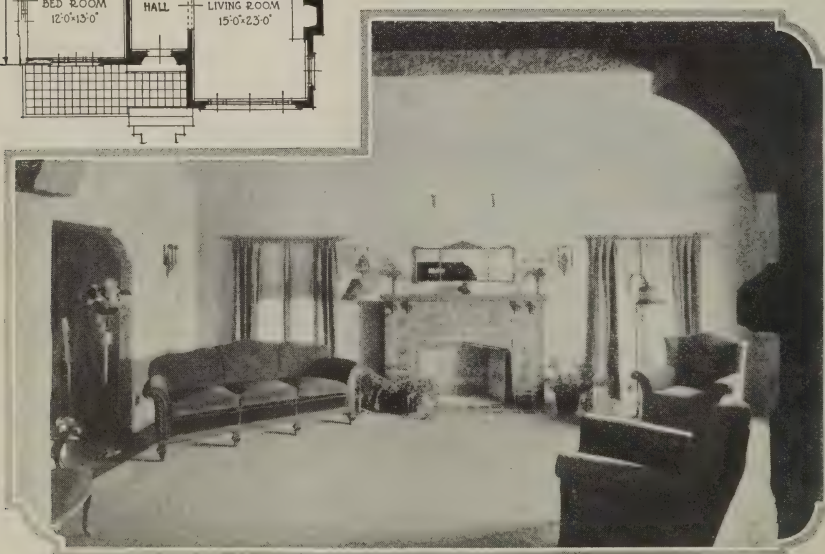
*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Altadena, Calif.*

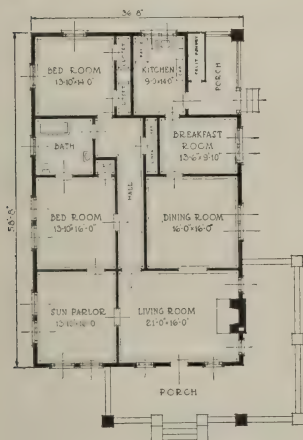
*C. S. Frye,
Altadena, Calif.
Architect*





*Concrete Masonry Residence at
San Diego, Calif.
C. H. Salyers,
San Diego, Calif.
Architect*





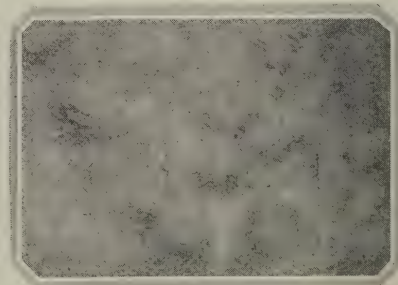
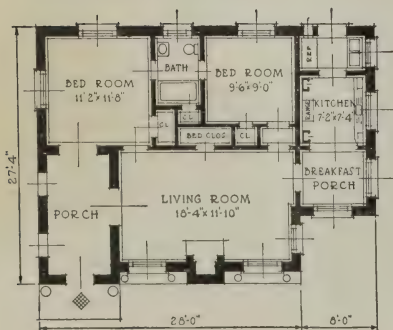
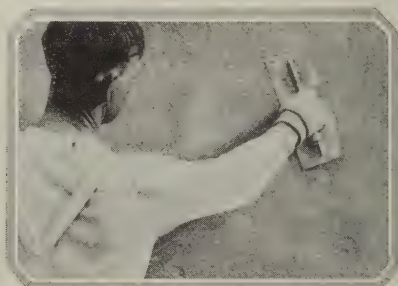
A Colonial Texture in Portland Cement Stucco



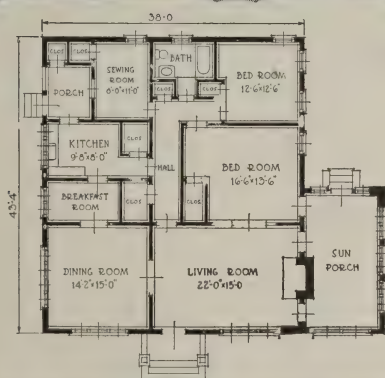
*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Goldsboro, N. C.
Mrs. E. W. Hunt,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Architect*



*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Wilmington, N. C.
J. T. Pomeroy,
Chicago, Ill.
Architect*



*Some of the steps necessary in
building up the final coat of the
Californian Texture*



*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Wilmington, N. C.*

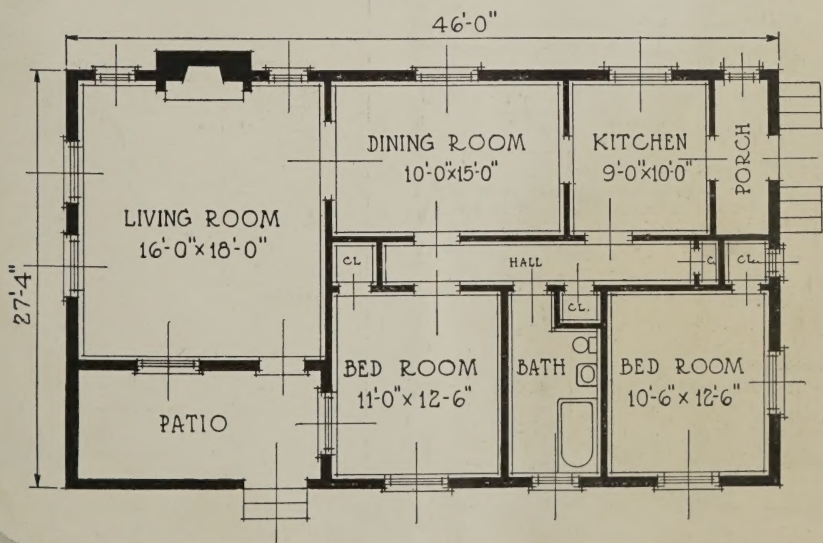
*James B. Lynch,
Wilmington, N. C.
Architect*

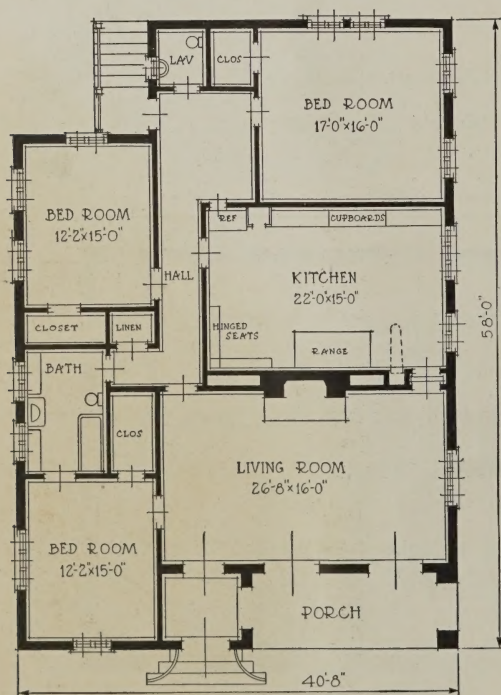




Concrete Masonry Residence at Glendale, Calif.

E. E. Butler, Glendale, Calif., Designer

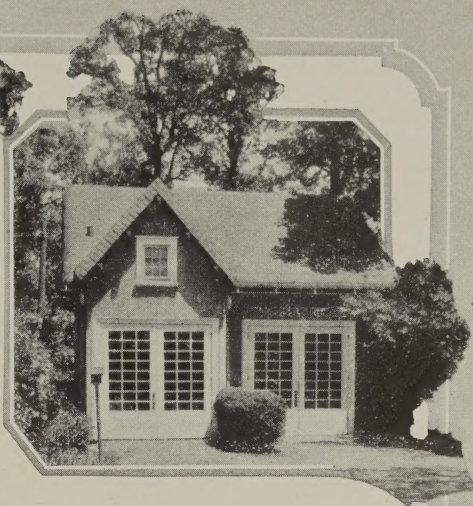
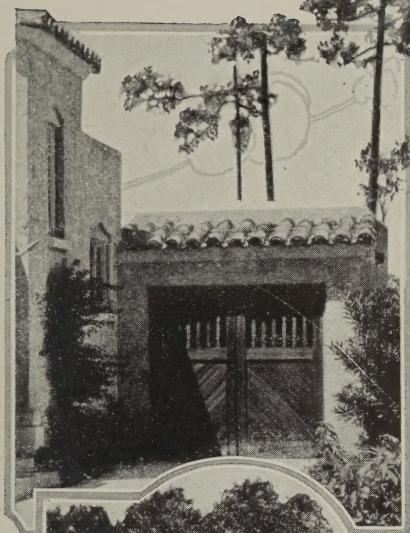




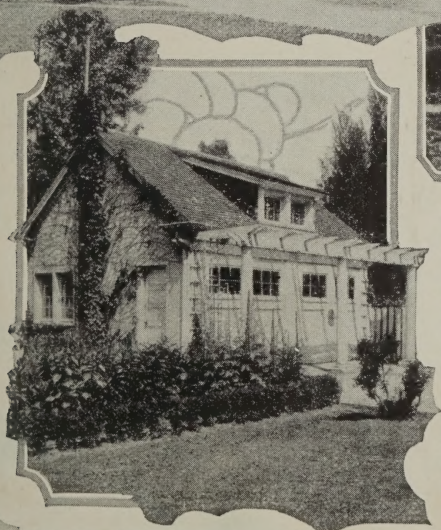
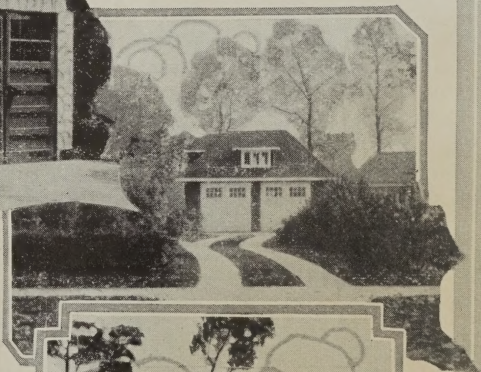
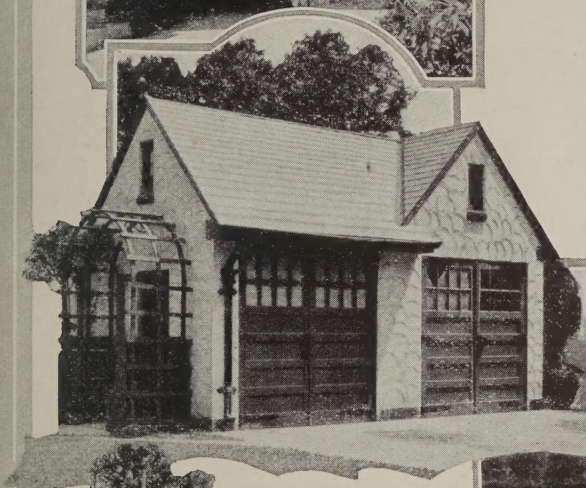
*Concrete Masonry Residence at
Glendale, Calif.*

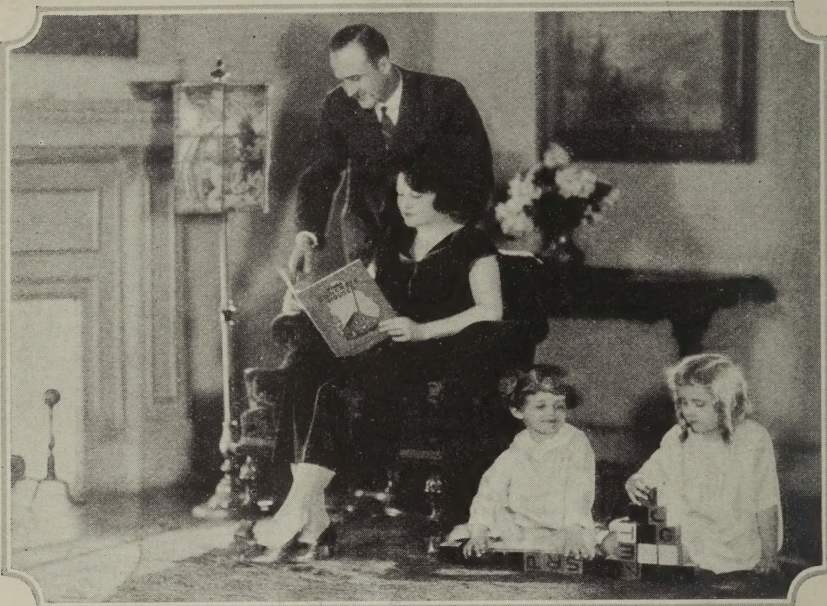
*Geo. M. Lindsey,
Glendale, Calif.
Architect*

*A Sand Floated Texture in
Portland Cement Stucco*



*Garages today are
architecturally in harmony
with the house. A wide
range of possible treatment
is shown here.*





Thirty Architects Have Planned a Home for You

The new, augmented edition of *Plans for Concrete Houses* shows drawings and plans of forty houses designed by thirty leading American architects. There is a plan to meet practically every taste and pocket-book; there are bungalows, cottages, houses and two-family dwellings, ranging from four to seven rooms; they are designed in such popular styles as Colonial, English, Dutch Colonial, Italian, Spanish and Georgian.

For each of the forty plans shown there can be had at nominal cost a complete set of blueprints from which a contractor can build the house. Each set of blueprints includes specifications telling how the work shall be done.

Still another section of the book shows distinctive stucco finishes that may be used. These finishes are arranged according to architectural periods. Much attention has been given to construction work, the proper methods of construction being plainly described and made still clearer by the liberal use of photographs and drawings.

The Book, *Plans for Concrete Houses*, is beautifully printed in colors; the engraved plates of architectural drawings have been highlighted to give the most natural effect. The book contains 79 pages of plans, homes and descriptive material, is printed on high grade paper and is bound in permanent board covers.



PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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